

W. Z. FOSTER DENIES STRIKE HAS FAILED

Workers' Bulletin Declares 870,000 Steel Company Employees Are Out.

PRODUCTION CUT A THIRD

Officials Claim Mills That Are Backbone of Industry Are Running Full.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun. — PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1. — The testimony of Judge Gary before the Senate committee in Washington to-day was read in Pittsburgh to-night as a renewed expression on the part of the Steel Corporation that it has won the strike without outside interference.

The victory is by no means conceded by the strike leaders. In the first number of their bulletin issued to-day the claim is made that the strike now embraces 870,000 men.

At the same time William Z. Foster, the strike secretary, issued a statement in which he replied to the general assertion of the issues by Judge Gary. Foster is preparing to go to Washington to-night, and his statement may be taken as a forecast of that part of his testimony before the committee which does not put him on the defense with regard to his own expressed radical beliefs.

Gary Pleases Foster.

Foster said to-night: "We are pleased by Judge Gary's statements before the Senate committee investigating the steel strike. They show, more convincingly than anything which we could say, that the head of the United States Steel Corporation stands suborned for autocratic control of industry. He believes in the system under which a small board of directors have absolute sway over the conditions of labor in an industry, while the great army of workers who are vitally concerned have nothing to say.

"Judge Gary is openly and positively refusing them this right. His statement that the Steel Corporation is willing to deal with individual employees smacks of the sixteenth century. In the first place, how can his corporation make even a pretense of hearing complaints from its 260,000 employees individually? In the second place, what chance has an individual employee when dealing with this monster corporation?

Discrimination Is Charged. "Judge Gary calls the union representatives of the employees 'rank outsiders.' This is another frank admission of discrimination. The United States Steel Corporation in its dealings secures whatever it chooses to represent it, but it refuses to grant its employees the same right. It denies them the privilege of hiring skilled representatives who are capable of presenting the workers' case to the management.

"Judge Gary says the steel workers did not want a strike. We will let the facts speak on that. We feel safe in saying that had the rights of free speech and peaceable assembly not been denied the steel workers in the Pittsburgh district, the steel strike all over the United States would have been practically 100 per cent. In every steel centre where they were enabled to come together and discuss their grievances the steel workers struck to a man.

Bulletin Makes Claims. "Detailing its claim to 870,000 men on strike the Bulletin to-night says: "The big mills at Gary, South Chicago, Indian Harbor, DeKalb, Milwaukee, Pueblo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Lackawanna, Youngstown, Canton, Struthers, Nine, Warren, Butler, Newcastles, Sharon, Farrell, Steubenville, Mingo, Weirton, Wheeling, Benwood, Bellaire, Monaca, Donora, Vandergrift, Brackenridge, Lechburg, New Kensington, Johnstown, Coatesville, Bethlehem, Clairton, Braddock, Rankin, &c., are down flat. Not a wheel is turning in them. Likewise the mills at Homestead, Pittsburgh, McKeesport, Duquesne, Sparrows Point, Lebanon and Steelton are badly crippled if not closed down. It's the biggest strike ever known in the history of America."

Despite the extravagance of the terms in which this claim is made Steel officials to-day admitted privately that the production in the industry had been cut one-third, though they claim that

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Great variety of styles—raising, collapsible, swinging—to meet any condition in office or home.

Representative will call to demonstrate. No obligation to purchase. INSTALLED ON TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK. Circulars of All States on Request. SCOFIELD & CO. Tel. Beckman 4411 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

Money spent on the wrong kind is wasted.

PIRIE MACDONALD Photographer of Men. 576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47th ST.

Force YOU can't use brute force to compel persons to be interested in your publications, but you can use the more effective force of printer's ink judiciously used. For years we have been printing booklets and catalogues which compel attention because they are printed in an attractive, interesting manner.

The McConnell Printing Co. 226-242 WILLIAM STREET.

You need not Suffer



the big mills at Homestead, Duquesne and Braddock, the backbone of the industry, which in normal times produce 66 per cent of the country's steel, are operating "11 per cent."

Further light on the situation with regard to the production of steel was cast to-day by an examination of some of the collateral markets in Pittsburgh. The market for, for instance, is practically dead. Since the war rush the steel makers have made a practice of mixing half heavy melting steel scrap with the heats. The dealers in this commodity here have been advised to stop all shipments on contracts and no sales except in insignificant lots to small plants unaffected by the strike have been made within the last ten days.

An Index to Production.

Just before the strike was called Steel officials admitted that they were short of this scrap. The cessation of activity in its purchase is therefore taken as an excellent index to the cut in steel production.

Hopeful statements by officials of the Carnegie Steel Company were based to-night on reports of increased production at the big mills in the Monongahela Valley and of gains elsewhere. Between 800 and 900 men were reported to have gone into the Carnegie's Ohio works near Youngstown in preparation for the opening of the mills at an early date.

The McKeesport Tin Plate plant at Port Vue after many previous to-night on reports of increased production at the big mills in the Monongahela Valley and of gains elsewhere. Between 800 and 900 men were reported to have gone into the Carnegie's Ohio works near Youngstown in preparation for the opening of the mills at an early date.

The most encouraging reports which reached the steel men, however, came from the Shenango Valley, hitherto hard hit by the strike. Thence it was reported that 2,630 out of the 3,000 employees of the Shenango plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company were at work. From the Newcastle plant came a report that 1,700 out of 2,000 were on the job.

Another Furnace Starts.

One more furnace was blown in at the Edgar Thomson plant at Braddock to-day, giving the company eight out of eleven furnaces going. Sharon also reported "good progress" following the suppression of disorder.

Reports to the Steel Corporation insist that the Chicago district is going 50 per cent.

One factor which has helped the steel companies is that labor from outside the district is drifting in here, attracted by the high steel wages advertised by the strike. "Good progress" is making every effort to make this bait effective. They have issued big posters to be placed in all labor centres announcing that many foreigners have left well paid jobs which it would ordinarily take men several years in the steel business to attain. They call on all Americans to jump in and take advantage of this situation. The companies have again stressed the Americanism issue in the strike by insisting in several plants that all applicants for jobs have either citizenship papers or give evidence of their intention to become citizens.

Poster Goes to Washington.

William Z. Foster left for Washington to-night, accompanied by M. P. Tichy of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers, to testify before the committee to-morrow. He was accompanied by several aids and by a mass of documentary evidence as to conditions here. He seemed not the least worried over the grilling with regard to his own radicalism which every one expects he is to get.

Foster had telegraphed the committee that he would like to wait to appear until the committee comes to Pittsburgh. The request the committee denied. It is believed that the delay was in an effort to bring both sides to the conference to Washington together.

Judge Gary, it is reported here, will stay in Washington to-morrow. He has with him a big staff of experts from all of the constituent companies of the Steel Corporation with voluminous data as to operations and labor problems. As it was said here to-night, he is equipped to settle the strike in Washington to-morrow if he is inclined to do so. Such a settlement is not looked for here, however. It is the general opinion that the steel companies are encouraged by their showing of a slight improvement of conditions here and there during the last three days and that they believe they can win out if permitted to fight the unions to a finish.

Pittsburgh Wants Settlement.

Pittsburgh generally is of the opinion that the industry has been crippled by the strike and that some means should be taken to settle it. This should not be taken to mean, however, that Pittsburgh and the district is in sympathy with the unions and their leaders. Quite the contrary seems to be the case. The unions are getting their support almost exclusively from their own ranks.

The big plant of the Jones & Laughlin Company continues to run without impairment to its production through the few men who responded to the strike call.

FRENCH SHIP C-41 RESCUED.

Disabled Vessel Picked Up Off Oregon Coast.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Oct. 1. — A wireless message received here to-day from the steamer City of Topeka and she has picked up a disabled French vessel, the C-41, and was towing her to Marshfield.

The tug Samson has been sent for to lend aid, the message stated, but gave no additional particulars.

PREMIER WILL NOT DEAL WITH STRIKERS

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the Ministers who would be concerned in the negotiations could not possibly attempt to deal with the questions involved while their whole energy was devoted, as it must necessarily be, to improving means for carrying on the life of the nation.

On leaving the conference in Downing street one of the railway union delegates said that at a meeting of the railwaymen's executives Thursday the situation would be reviewed in a light which he was not at liberty to explain. When asked concerning Premier Lloyd George's statement issued early in the evening, this delegate replied, "That statement can be read two ways."

Unions Seek a Guarantee.

The crux of the whole problem seems to be the fixed idea among labor men that the Government is committed to the policy of smashing the unions. Any such intention is repudiated in behalf of the Government, but apparently the trade unions want some more effective guarantee on this point and they are dissatisfied with the Government's resistance to the agitation for calling Parliament together.

There also exists a strong labor feeling against Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport, the belief of the trade unionists being that Sir Eric is overruling Premier Lloyd George, who otherwise would be willing to meet the demands of the underground services, while there was a complete absence of disorders.

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READING PLANT RUNNING.

Bethlehem Officials Say Only Sixty-three Men Have Struck.

READING, Pa., Oct. 1. — The officials of the local plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company issued a statement this afternoon that no more men have gone out; that sixty-three machinists alone have struck, and that operations of the plant have not been interfered with. The

first grade men, who number 75 per cent of the whole unit, at 12 shillings (roughly \$3) weekly, the remainder of the men will receive 6 shillings weekly. It is estimated that this rate of pay would enable the strikers to hold out possibly five or six weeks.

The authorities assert that there is still a remarkable response to the Government appeal for volunteers and that thousands of individuals of all classes are offering their services, as well as numerous organizations of former service men.

About 2,000 Trains Operated.

There has been a remarkable increase in the trains operating to-day, according to the Ministry of Transport, amounting to 2,000, or double yesterday's total, exclusive of the tubes and underground roads in London, which provided a much improved service, and promise still better to-morrow, as hundreds of men are being trained.

It is asserted that the men are going back to the railways in large numbers, but it is difficult to say whether trains are being operated by volunteers or returning strikers.

The food and other public services continue efficient work, and the people of London were much less inconvenienced to-day owing to the resumption of the underground services, while there was a complete absence of disorders.

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WORKERS' DEMANDS CLOSE PRINT SHOPS

Continued from First Page.

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John Adams Thayer, executive secretary of the Periodical Publishers Association, said it was impossible for the radical element not affiliated with the International to win. Their demands if granted would prevent publishers from continuing in business at a profit, he said.

"Of course it can be understood readily that the advertising rates could be increased and will be increased as time goes on for reasons other than the increased cost of manufacturing," he went on. "But advertising rates seldom are increased over night. What is desired by publishers and employing printers is that stability which comes from contracts made with local unions and guaranteed by the International.

"Inasmuch as labor in the printing business is at least 30 per cent, below requirements, the forty-four hour week does not mean that the pressmen or

the compositors will have so much time to spend with their wives and families, for the printing offices will pay overtime for the four hours that they cut off the forty-eight hours. This will make the increase to 45 a week instead of 40, which they demand."

In discussing advertising rates Mr. Thayer said:

"While not speaking officially, I am firmly of the belief that those publications charging one-half a cent a line per thousand of circulation are making a rate much lower than conditions warrant."

Mr. Thayer referred to the high price of paper and the cost of second class postage and said that publishers would have to increase their rates about 25 per cent, to meet the abnormal conditions now confronting the business. Mr. Thayer said that not only had all the publications represented by the Periodical Publishers Association determined to stamp out Bolshevik unionism, but that they had been joined by independent publishers as well.

According to Mr. Thayer, the publications which suspended yesterday include Collier's, many of the magazines issued by the Frank A. Munsey Company, the Christian Herald, the Metropolitan, Current Opinion, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Bazar, Hearst's House and Garden, Independent, McCall's, McClure's, Cosmopolitan, Outlook, People's Home Journal, Pictorial Review, Theatre, Today's Housewife, Vanity Fair, Vogue, Woman's World, Delicatore, Everybody's Home Sector and Designer. About 120 publishers of trade magazines are involved, Mr. Thayer said.

"If these fellows win here, there will be a demand all over the country from printers' unions; but they will not win," said Mr. Thayer.

The advertisers fully appreciate the situation and are in full sympathy with the publishers, so Mr. Thayer asserted. Telegrams from various civic bodies in-

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BETHLEHEM PLANTS WORK AT CAPACITY

Continued from First Page.

Company Officer Says Only One-tenth of Men Are Out.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 1. — Both the striking steel workers and officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company claimed gains to-day. The Bethlehem officials said that not more than 10 per cent of their workmen are now out, a reduction of 2 per cent from the estimate they made yesterday.

Leaders of the strikers, who have appealed for a Federal investigation of the Bethlehem plants, said their ranks received steady reinforcements to-day. "All departments of all our plants, including those here at Sparrows Point, Steelton, Lebanon and Reading, are working at practically full capacity," said a Bethlehem officer.

Four men were arrested to-day. One, the police say, broke windows in the home of a neighbor who refused to join the strikers; one was picketing, another was threatening workers who remained loyal to the company and the fourth was distributing cards calling upon workers to join the walkout.

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